

Charles-Julien Brianchon Biography

Charles-Julien Brianchon

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.

Contents

Charles-Julien Brianchon Biography.....	1
Contents.....	2
Biography.....	3

Biography

The French mathematician Charles-Julien Brianchon was born in Sèvres, France on December 19, 1783. He died in Versailles, France on April 29, 1864.

Little is known of Brianchon's early life, except that he entered the École Polytechnique in 1804, where he studied under the geometer **Gaspard Monge** and read Carnot's work. As a student, he published his first paper in 1806, which contained a **theorem** that now bears his name. This theorem was an extension of a long-forgotten theorem that Pascal had proved in 1639, namely that if a hexagon is inscribed in a conic section, then the three points of intersection of the opposite sides always lie in a straight line. Brianchon's theorem stated that in any hexagon circumscribed about a conic section, the three diagonals cross each other at a single point. The theorems of Pascal and Brianchon later proved fundamental to the study of conics, and in special cases, to the study of pentagons, quadrilaterals, and triangles.

After graduating at the top of his class in 1808, Brianchon joined Napoleon's army as a lieutenant in the artillery. Serving in Spain and Portugal, he is said to have distinguished himself there. Military life took its toll on Brianchon's health, however, and after the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1813, he applied for a teaching position. In 1818, he received an appointment as professor to the Artillery School of the Royal Guard.

Between 1816 and 1818, Brianchon published several works in **geometry**. In 1820, he co-authored an article with another graduate of the École Polytechnique, **Jean-Victor Poncelet** (1788-1867), that gave the first complete **proof** of the nine-point **circle** theorem, and made the first use of that term. By 1822, the focus of Brianchon's research had changed to include chemistry. Later, he ceased writing all together, and devoted his time entirely to teaching.

The theorems of Brianchon and Pascal formed the first clear instance of a pair of theorems that remain valid in **plane geometry** if the words point and line are interchanged. This notion was later exploited more fully by Poncelet.